AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. ??1251 et seq.; the ?CWA?),

City of Claremont, New Hampshire

is authorized to discharge from the Wastewater Treatment Plant located at

Plains Road
Claremont, New Hampshire 03743

to receiving water named

Sugar River (Hydrologic Basin Code: 01080104)

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective sixty (60) days from the date of issuance.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five (5) years from the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on April 23, 1992.

This permit consists of **11** pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc; **Attachment A,** Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Test Procedures & Protocol; **Attachment B,** Industrial Pretreatment Annual Report Requirements; **Sludge Compliance Guidance** dated November 4, 1999; and **35** pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this 29th day of September, 2000

/Signature on File/
Linda M. Murphy, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA-New England
Boston, Massachusetts

PART I. A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 001 treated sanitary, commercial and industrial wastewater effluent to the Sugar River. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at a location that provides a representative analysis of the effluent.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations						Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow; MGD	-----	-----	-----	Report	-----	Report	Continuous	Recorder[1]
$CBOD_5$	811	1,298	1,460	25 mg/l	40 mg/l	45 mg/l	2/Week[2]	24-Hour Composite
TSS	974	1,461	1,623	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	50 mg/l	2/Week[2]	24-Hour Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen as N[3a]	234	-----	367	7.2 mg/l	-----	11.3 mg/l	2/Week	24-Hour Composite
Ammonia Nitrogen as N[3b]	354	-----	Report	10.9 mg/l	-----	Report mg/l	2/Week	24-Hour Composite
Dissolved Oxygen[4,5]	-----	-----	-----	Not less than 7.0 mg/l at any time			1/Day	Grab
pH Range[4]	6.5 to 8.0 Standard Units (See I.E.1.a.)						1/Day	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine[6]; mg/l				0.074	-----	0.127	1/Day	Grab
Escherichia coli[4,7]; Colonies/100 ml				126	-----	406	3/Week	Grab
Total Recoverable Copper[8,9]; Fg/l				19	-----	25	2/Month	24-Hour Composite
Total Recoverable Lead[8,9]; Fg/l				3.6	-----	Report	2/Month	24-Hour Composite
Whole Effluent Toxicity [9,10,11,12,13]								
LC50; Percent Effluent			-----	-----	100		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite
C-NOEC; Percent Effluent			-----	-----	$15		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite
Hardness; mg/l[14]			-----	-----	Report		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite
Total Recoverable Aluminum; mg/l[14]			-----	-----	Report		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite
Total Recoverable Cadmium; mg/l[14]			-----	-----	Report		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite
Total Recoverable Chromium; mg/l[14]			-----	-----	Report		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite
Total Recoverable Nickel; mg/l[14]			-----	-----	Report		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite
Total Recoverable Zinc; mg/l[14]			-----	-----	Report		1/Quarter	24-Hour Composite

See pages 3 through 5 for explanation of superscripts

EXPLANATION OF SUPERSCRIPTS APPLICABLE TO PART I.A.1 on page 2

(1) The effluent flow shall be continuously measured and recorded using a flow meter and totalizer.

(2) The influent concentrations of both $CBOD_5$ and TSS shall be monitored twice per month (2/Month) using a 24-Hour Composite sample and the results reported as average monthly values.

(3a) Limited seasonally from June 1st through October 31st each year. The permittee has the option of using the Ammonia results from the WET tests in partial fulfillment of this requirement (See Superscript 14).

(3b) Limited seasonally from November 1st through May 31st each year. The permittee has the option of using the Ammonia results from the WET tests in partial fulfillment of this requirement (See Superscript 14).

(4) State certification requirement.

(5) Dissolved oxygen measurement(s) shall be taken between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M.

(6) Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) shall be tested using Amperometric Titration or the DPD Spectrophotometric methods. The EPA approved methods are found in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th or subsequent Edition(s) as approved in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, Method 4500-Cl E and Method 4500-Cl G or U.S. E.P.A. Manual of Methods of Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 330.5.

(7) The average monthly value for *Escherichia coli* shall be determined by calculating the geometric mean and the result reported. *Escherichia coli* shall be tested using test method 1103.1 found in Test Methods for *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococci* in Water by the Membrane Filter Procedure, EPA-600/4-85/076 as amended by test method 9213 D.3. found in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th or subsequent Edition(s) as approved in 40 CFR Part 136.

(8) The following set of conditions are applicable to effluent metals for Total Recoverable Copper and Lead, but are not applicable to the metals analyses required for the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests, except when in conformance with Superscript (9) below.

1. For each sample analyzed, the permittee must determine the Total Recoverable concentration of each metal and report those results on the appropriate Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

2. For purposes of reporting, the permittee shall use the ML. The ML is defined as the concentration in a sample equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed in a specific analytical procedure assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. The permittee must conduct analyses in accordance with the method specified below and must utilize a standard equivalent to the concentration of the ML specified below:

Parameter	Analytical Method	ML (Fg/l)
Copper	Furnace AA	2.5
Lead	Furnace AA	5.0

3. For each metal, any value below its ML shall be reported as non-detect on the DMR.

4. Alternate analytical methods shall be approved by EPA-New England at the permittee?s written request should the permittee demonstrate to EPA-New England ?s satisfaction that it already utilizes equally sensitive (same as MLs) test methods as those referenced in (6)b. above. Such a request will be considered a minor modification to the permit.

5. If clean sampling and analytical techniques are deemed necessary by either the permittee or EPA-New England then sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with U.S. E.P.A. Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels, EPA 821-R-95-034, April 1995, as amended.

(9) The permittee has the option of using the Total Recoverable Copper and Lead results from the WET tests in partial fulfillment of the metals requirement (See Superscript 14). However, if clean sampling and analytical techniques are employed under Superscript (8)e. above, the permittee **SHALL NOT** report the results of Total Recoverable Copper and Lead from the WET tests unless the metals analyses for Total Recoverable Copper and Lead were performed accordance with Superscript (8)e. above as well.

(10) LC50 (lethal concentration 50 percent) is the concentration of wastewater (effluent) causing mortality to 50 percent (%) of the test organisms. The "100 % limit" is defined as a sample which is composed of 100 percent effluent (See A.1 on Page 2 of Part I and Attachment A of Part I). Therefore, a 100 % limit means that a sample of 100 % effluent (no dilution) shall cause no greater than a 50 % mortality rate in that effluent sample. The limit is considered to be a maximum daily limit.

(11) The permittee shall conduct chronic (and modified acute) survival and reproduction toxicity tests using the Daphnid (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and the chronic (and modified acute) survival and growth toxicity tests using the Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) on effluent samples following the protocol in Attachment A (Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol dated December 1995). Toxicity test samples shall be collected and tests completed during the calendar quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st each year. Toxicity test results are to be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter sampled. For example, test results for the calendar quarter January through March are due April 15th.

(12) This permit shall be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate additional toxicity testing requirements, including chemical specific limits, if the results of the toxicity tests indicate the discharge causes an exceedance of any State water quality criterion. Results from these toxicity tests are considered ?New Information? and the permit may be modified as provided in 40 CFR ?122.62(a)(2).

(13) C-NOEC (Chronic-No Observed Effect Concentration) is defined as the **highest** concentration of toxicant or effluent to which organisms are exposed in a life-cycle or partial life-cycle test which causes no adverse effect on growth, survival, or reproduction at a specific time of observation as determined from hypothesis testing where the test results (growth, survival, and/or reproduction) exhibit a linear dose-response relationship. However, where the test results do not exhibit a linear dose-response relationship, report the **lowest** concentration where there is no observable effect. See **ATTACHMENT A (VII. TOXICITY TEST DATA ANALYSIS)** on page A-9 for additional clarification. The C-NOEC limits of **"equal to or greater than 15 %"** is defined as a sample which is composed of **15 % (or greater)** effluent, the remainder being dilution water. This is the minimum percentage of effluent at which no chronic effects will be observed. <u>The limit is considered to be a maximum daily limit</u>.

(14) For each Whole Effluent Toxicity test the permittee shall report on the appropriate DMR, the concentrations of the Hardness, and Total Recoverable Aluminum, Cadmium, Chromium, Nickel and Zinc found in the 100 percent effluent sample. All these aforementioned chemical parameters shall be determined to at least the Minimum Quantification Level (MLs) shown in **Attachment A** on page A-8, or as amended. Also the permittee should note that all chemical parameter results must still be reported in the appropriate toxicity report. The permittee may use results from the WET test?s chemical analysis for Total Recoverable Copper and Lead in partial fulfillment of both these monitored constituents as long as the permittee adheres to Superscript (9). Ammonia results from the WET tests also may be used in partial fulfillment of the 2/Week Ammonia Nitrogen as N requirement [See Superscript (4a) and (4b).]

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

2. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving water.

3. The discharge shall be adequately treated to insure that the surface water remains free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that settle to form harmful deposits, float as foam, debris, scum or other visible pollutants. It shall be adequately treated to insure that the surface waters remain free from pollutants which produce odor, color, taste or turbidity in the receiving waters which is not naturally occurring and would render it unsuitable for its designated uses.

4. The permittee?s treatment facility shall maintain a minimum of 85 percent removal of both $CBOD_5$ and TSS. The percent removal shall be based on a comparison of average monthly influent versus effluent concentrations.

5. When the effluent discharged for a period of 90 consecutive days exceeds 80 percent of the 3.89 MGD design flow or 3.11 MGD, the permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the treatment facility will be reached, and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans. Before the design flow will be reached, or

whenever treatment necessary to achieve permit limits cannot be assured, the permittee may be required to submit plans for facility improvements.

6. All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to both EPA-New England and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Water Division (NHDES-WD) of the following:

   a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger in a primary industry category (see 40 CFR ?122 Appendix A as amended) discharging process water; and

   b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

   c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:

      (1) the quantity and quality of effluent introduced into the POTW; and

      (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

7. The permittee shall not discharge into the receiving water any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.

B. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

1. Limitations for Industrial Users

   a. Pollutants introduced into POTW's by a non-domestic source (user) shall not Pass Through the POTW or Interfere with the operation or performance of the works. The terms User, Pass Through and Interference are defined in 40 CFR Section 403.3.

2. Industrial Pretreatment Program

   a. The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program, and the General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 CFR Part 403. At a minimum, the permittee must perform the following duties to properly implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP):

      (1) Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be sampled and inspected at the frequency established in the approved IPP but in no case less than once per year and maintain adequate records.

      (2) Issue or renew all necessary industrial user control mechanisms within 90 days of their expiration date or within 180 days after the industry has been determined to be a significant industrial user.

      (3) Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement.

      (4) Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

   b. The permittee shall provide EPA- New England and NHDES-WD with an annual report describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve month period ending 60 days prior to the due date in accordance with 40 CFR Section 403.12(i). The annual report shall be consistent with the format described in **Attachment B** of this permit and shall be submitted no later than November 1st of each year.

   c. The permittee must obtain approval from EPA-New England prior to making any significant changes to the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR Section 403.18(c).

   d. The permittee must assure that applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are met by all categorical industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 405 et. seq.

C. SLUDGE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal & state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices and with the CWA Section 405(d) technical standards.

2. The permittee shall comply with the more stringent of either the state (Env-Ws 800) or federal (40 CFR Part 503) requirements.

3. The requirements and technical standards of 40 CFR Part 503 apply to facilities which perform one or more of the following use or disposal practices.

   a. Land application - the use of sewage sludge to condition or fertilize the soil.
   b. Surface disposal - the placement of sewage sludge in a sludge only landfill.
   c. Placement of sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill (See 40 CFR Section 503.4).
   d. Sewage sludge incineration in a sludge only incinerator.

4. The 40 CFR Part 503 conditions do not apply to facilities which place sludge within a municipal solid waste landfill. These conditions do not apply to facilities which do not dispose of sewage sludge during the life of the permit, but rather treat the sludge (lagoons-reed beds), or are otherwise excluded under 40 CFR Section 503.6.

5. The permittee shall use and comply with the attached Sludge Compliance Guidance document to determine appropriate conditions. Appropriate conditions contain the following elements.

   General requirements
   Pollutant limitations
   Operational Standards (pathogen reduction requirements and vector attraction reduction requirements)
   Management practices
   Record keeping
   Monitoring
   Reporting

   Depending upon the quality of material produced by a facility all conditions may not apply to the facility.

6. The permittee shall monitor the pollutant concentrations, pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction at the following frequency. This frequency is based upon the volume of sewage sludge generated at the facility in dry metric tons per year.

less than 290	1/Year
290 to less than 1,500	1/Quarter
1,500 to less than 15,000	6/Year
15,000 plus	1/Month

7. The permittee shall sample the sewage sludge using the procedures detailed in 40 CFR Section 503.8.

8. The permittee shall submit an annual report containing the information specified in the attached Sludge Compliance Guidance document. Reports are **due annually by February**

19th. Reports shall be submitted to the both addresses (EPA-New England and NHDES-WD) contained in the reporting section of the permit.

D. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring results shall be summarized for each calendar month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) (DMRs) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period.

Signed and Dated original DMRs and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the Director at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-8127

Duplicate signed copies of all reports required herein shall be submitted to the State at:

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
Water Division
Wastewater Engineering Bureau
6 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95
Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095

E. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall comply with the following conditions which are included as State Certification requirements.

   a. The pH range of 6.5-8.0 Standard Units (S.U.) must be achieved in the final effluent unless the permittee can demonstrate to NHDES-WD: (1) that the range should be widened due to naturally occurring conditions in the receiving water or (2) that the naturally occurring receiving water pH is not significantly altered by the permittee?s discharge. The scope of any demonstration project must receive prior approval from NHDES-WD. In no case, shall the above procedure result in pH limits outside of the range of 6.0 to 9.0 S.U., which is the federal effluent limitation guideline regulation for pH for secondary treatment and is found in 40 CFR ?133.102(c).

b. Pursuant to State Law NH RSA 485-A:13 and the New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Env-Ws 706.08(b) and Env-Ws 904.08 the following submissions shall be made to NHDES-WD by a municipality proposing to accept into its POTW (including sewers and inteceptors):

(1) A ?Sewer Connection Permit? request form for:

(a) Any proposed sewerage, whether public or private;

(b) Any proposed wastewater connection or other discharge in excess of 5,000 gallons per day;

(c) Any proposed wastewater connection or other discharge to a wastewater treatment facility operating in excess of 80 % design flow capacity; and

(d) Any proposed connection or other discharge of industrial wastewater, regardless of quality or quantity.

(2) An ?Industrial Discharge Permit Request Application? form for any new or increased loadings of industrial waste, as defined in RSA 485-A:2, VI.

c. The permittee shall not at any time, either alone or in conjunction with any person or persons, cause directly or indirectly the discharge of waste into the said receiving water unless it has been treated in such a manner as will not lower the legislated water quality classification or interfere with the uses assigned to said water by the New Hampshire Legislature (RSA 485-A:12).

d. Any modifications of the Permittee?s Sewer-Use Ordinance, including local limitations on pollutant concentrations, shall be submitted to the NHDES-WD for approval prior to adoption by the permittee.

e. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to NHDES-WD a copy of its current sewer-use ordinance and a current local limits. Submittal shall include adoption dates for the documents and a narrative indicating any anticipated changes.

f. Within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to NHDES-WD a current list of all users discharging industrial waste to the municipal wastewater treatment plant. As a minimum, the list shall indicate the name and address of each industry, along with the following information: telephone number, contact person, facility description, production quantity, products manufactured, industrial processes used, chemicals used in processes, existing level of pretreatment, and type and class of existing discharge permit(s). Submittal shall include a blank or typical permit for each classification and a description of the classification system.

2. This NPDES Discharge Permit is issued by the EPA-New England under Federal and State law. Upon final issuance by the EPA-New England , the NHDES-WD may adopt this permit, including all terms and conditions, as a State permit pursuant to RSA 485-A:13.

   Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this Permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of the Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation.

F. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Frequency Adjustment

The permittee may submit a written request to the EPA-New England requesting a reduction in the frequency (to not less than once per year) of required toxicity testing, after completion of a minimum of the most recent four (4) successive toxicity tests of effluent, all of which must be valid tests and demonstrate compliance with the permit limits for whole effluent toxicity. Until written notice is received by certified mail from the EPA-New England indicating that the Whole Effluent Testing requirement has been changed, the permittee is required to continue testing at the frequency specified in the respective permit.

pH Limit Adjustment

The permittee may submit a written request to the EPA-New England requesting a change in the permitted pH limit range to be not less restrictive than 6.0 to 9.0 Standard Units found in the applicable National Effluent Limitation Guideline (Secondary Treatment Regulations in 40 CFR Part 133) for this facility. The permittee?s written request must include the State?s approval letter containing an original signature (no copies). The State?s letter shall state that the permittee has demonstrated to the State?s satisfaction that as long as discharges to the receiving water from a specific outfall are within a specific numeric pH range the naturally occurring receiving water pH will be unaltered. That letter must specify for each outfall the associated numeric pH limit range. Until written notice is received by certified mail from the EPA-New England indicating the pH limit range has been changed, the permittee is required to meet the permitted pH limit range in the respective permit.

ATTACHMENT B **NH0101257**

NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENT
FOR
INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The information described below shall be included in the pretreatment program annual reports:

1. An updated list of all industrial users by category, as set forth in 40 CFR ?403.8(f)(2)(i), indicating compliance or noncompliance with the following:

   - Baseline monitoring reporting requirements for newly promulgated industries,
   - Compliance status reporting requirements for newly promulgated industries,
   - Periodic (semi-annual) monitoring reporting requirements,
   - Categorical standards, and
   - Local limits;

2. A summary of compliance and enforcement activities during the preceding year, including the number of:

   - Significant industrial users inspected by POTW (include inspection dates for each industrial user),
   - Significant industrial users sampled by POTW (include sampling dates for each industrial user),
   - Compliance schedules issued (include list of subject users),
   - Written notices of violations issued (include list of subject users),
   - Administrative orders issued (include list of subject users),
   - Criminal or civil suits filed (include list of subject users) and,
   - Penalties obtained (include list of subject users and penalty amounts);

3. A list of significantly violating industries required to be published in a local newspaper in accordance with 40 CFR ?403.8(f)(2)(vii);

4. A narrative description of program effectiveness including present and proposed changes to the program, such as funding, staffing, ordinances, regulations, rules and/or statutory authority;

5. A summary of all pollutant analytical results for influent, effluent, sludge and any toxicity or bioassay data from the wastewater treatment facility. The summary shall include a comparison of influent sampling results versus threshold inhibitory concentrations for Claremont?s Wastewater Treatment Facility and effluent sampling results versus water quality standards. Such a comparison shall be based on the sampling program described in the paragraph below or any similar sampling program described in this Permit.

At a minimum, annual sampling and analysis of the influent and effluent of Claremont?s Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be conducted for the following pollutants:

a.) Total Recoverable Arsenic f.) Total Recoverable Lead

b.) Total Recoverable Cadmium
c.) Total Recoverable Chromium
d.) Total Recoverable Copper
e.) Total Cyanide
g.) Total Recoverable Mercury
h.) Total Recoverable Nickel
i.) Total Recoverable Silver
j.) Total Recoverable Zinc

The sampling program shall consist of one 24-hour flow-proportioned composite and at least one grab sample that is representative of the flows received by the POTW. The composite shall consist of hourly flow-proportioned grab samples taken over a 24-hour period if the sample is collected manually or shall consist of a minimum of 48 samples collected at 30 minute intervals if an automated sampler is used. Cyanide shall be taken as a grab sample during the same period as the composite sample. Sampling and preservation shall be consistent with 40 CFR Part 136.

6. A detailed description of all interference and pass-through that occurred during the past year;

7. A thorough description of all investigations into interference and pass-through during the past year;

8. A description of monitoring, sewer inspections and evaluations which were done during the past year to detect interference and pass-through, specifying parameters and frequencies;

9. A description of actions being taken to reduce the incidence of significant violations by significant industrial users; and,

10. The date of the latest adoption of local limits and an indication as to whether or not the Claremont?s Wastewater Treatment Facility is under a State or Federal compliance schedule that includes steps to be taken to revise local limits.